

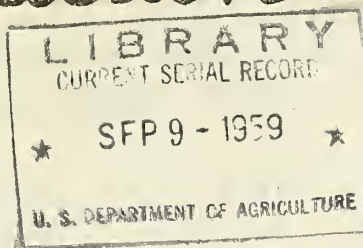
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Crop Production

As of May 1, 1958



Release:
May 9, 1958
3:00 P. M. (E. D. T.)

Winter Wheat production is now estimated at 1,010 million bushels, 43 percent more than last year and 19 percent more than average.

Hay Stocks on farms May 1, estimated at $26\frac{1}{2}$ million tons, are 50 percent more than last year and 74 percent above average.

Peach production in 9 southern States is estimated at 15.4 million bushels or 44 percent more than last year and 53 percent more than average.

Orange production, including tangerines (1957-58 season), is estimated at 114 million boxes or 16 percent less than the 1956-57 crop and 6 percent less than average.

Grapefruit production at 40 million boxes is 11 percent less than last year and 14 percent less than average.

Late Spring Potato crop is estimated at 29.3 million hundredweight, or 3 percent less than last year but 10 percent more than 1949-56 average.

Milk production for April is estimated at 11.4 billion pounds, the same as April last year but 8 percent more than the April average.

Egg production at 5.5 billion eggs in April was 3 percent less than April 1957 production and 6 percent below the April average.

Crop and year	: Percent ^{1/} : : not harvested : : for grain :	Acreage : : for harvest : : (1,000 acres):	Yield per : : harvested acre : : (bushels) :	Production (1,000 bushels)
WINTER WHEAT :				
Average 1947-56 :	16.0	45,196	18.9	849,604
1957 :	15.8	31,613	22.4	707,201
1958 (Indicated :				
May 1)..... :	4.1	42,125	24.0	1,009,754

Crop	CONDITION MAY 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average	1957	1958	Average	1957	Indicated
	1947-56			1947-56		May 1, 1958
	Percent	Percent	Percent			
Rye	86	88	92	---	---	---
Hay	84	88	90	---	---	---
Pasture	80	85	89	---	---	---
Peaches ^{2/} :						
(1,000 bu.)..... :	--	--	--	^{3/} 10,081	10,738	15,418
Maple sirup :						
(1,000 gal.)..... :	--	--	--	1,675	1,833	1,516

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

Crop	Average 1947-56:		1957		1958	
	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000
	4/	tons	4/	tons	4/	tons
All hay..... :	14.7	15,258	16.3	17,683	21.8	26,481

^{1/} Percent of seeded acreage.^{2/} 9 Southern States. (Estimates for Florida discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season)^{3/} Includes some quantities not harvested.^{4/} Percent of previous year's crop.

CITRUS FRUITS ^{1/}

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1955	1956	Indicated
	1946-55			1957
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges and Tangerines	121,864	137,015	136,705	114,385
Grapefruit	46,456	45,380	44,780	39,800
Lemons	13,026	13,250	16,200	16,200

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

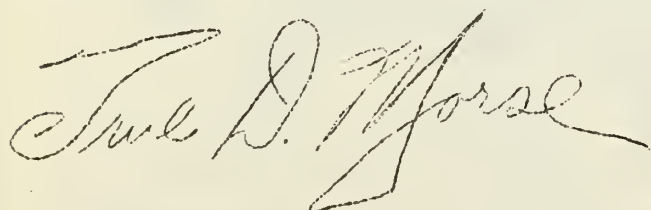
POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	ACREAGE			YIELD PER			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED			HARVESTED ACRE					
	Average	1957	Ind.	Average	1957	Ind.	Average	1957	Ind.
	1949-56		1958	1949-56		1958	1949-56		1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter	24.0	44.0	34.0	156.5	154.3	140.6	3,767	6,790	4,780
E.Spring	24.0	31.6	30.8	134.2	139.5	126.8	3,224	4,408	3,904
L.Spring	197.3	173.7	183.8	135.4	173.3	159.3	26,538	30,104	29,287
E.Summer	121.8	101.0	103.8	82.0	89.8	June 10	9,920	9,071	June 10

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1957	1958	Average	1957	1958
	1947-56			1947-56		
	Million	Million	Million	Millions	Millions	Millions
	pounds	pounds	pounds			
March	9,927	10,939	10,944	5,977	5,849	5,458
April	10,599	11,412	11,413	5,849	5,680	5,495
Jan. - Apr. Incl.	37,555	41,489	41,639	21,859	21,832	20,955

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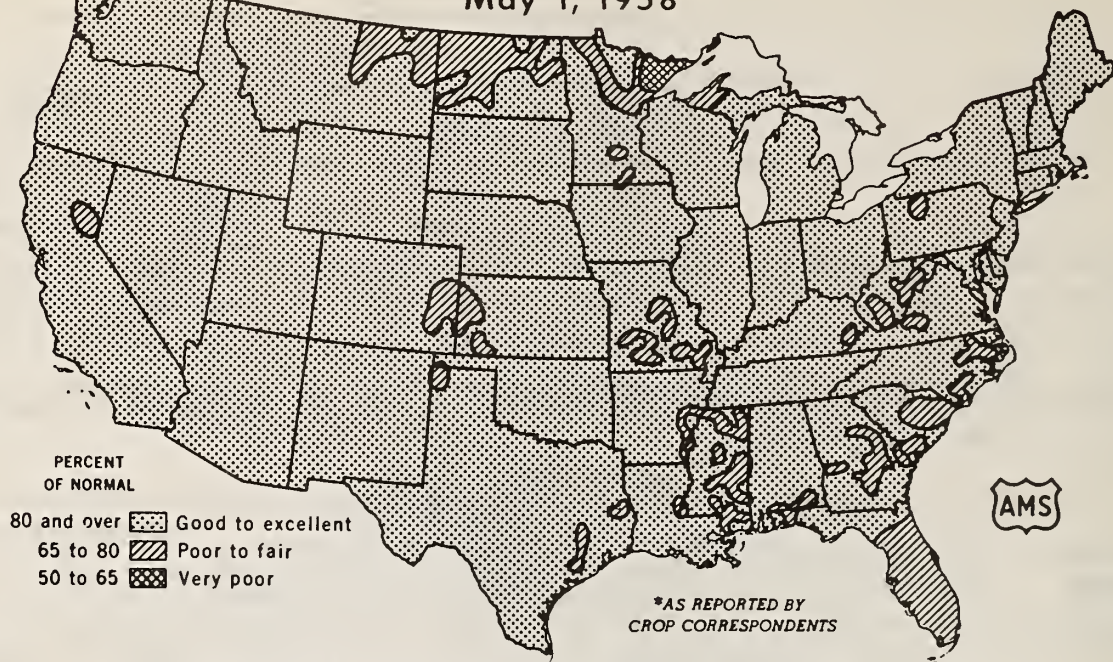
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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1958



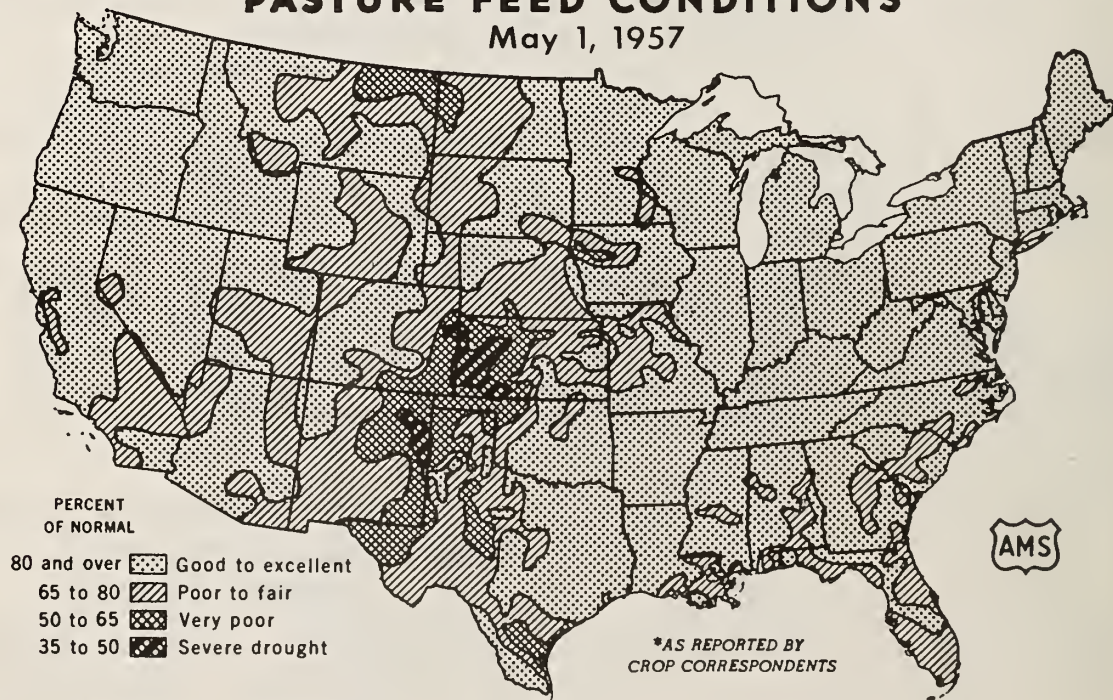
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6170-58 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1957



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4226-57 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1958

A large wheat crop and excellent hay and forage crops are early standouts among 1958 crop prospects. Corn, oats, sorghums and soybeans are among other crops which advance toward main planting or growth periods in heaviest producing areas with favorable prospects. A cool April, wet and stormy in extensive sections, held back farming operations and plant growth over much of the Nation but without decisive effects for most crops. Cotton and corn planting was stalled through much of the South and in some sections may finish extremely late. Wheat growth throughout the Plains continued its excellent showing under the cool weather and many backward plantings elsewhere showed improvement. Rye condition averages the best in most reporters' memory. Spring small grain seedings moved ahead to near completion in many North Central areas and are well advanced in the Northern Plains. Fruits had only limited April cold reverses; Southern peaches have the best May prospects in years. Vegetable crops and potatoes gained in leading early areas. Grazing and hay crop prospects nationally average the best in over 30 years.

The winter wheat crop throughout much of the Great Plains looks "the best ever" to experienced reporters as fields wave with lusty growth. New high per acre yields seem almost assured on many fields. However, the heavy stands must finish to harvest without serious disease loss or being flattened by storms and need good maturing and harvest weather for fullest outcome. Prospects in the Northwest remain excellent. Also, many backward fields in East North Central and other areas have shown recent improvement. The out-turn of 1,010 million bushels now estimated for the Nation is the third winter wheat crop to pass the billion bushel mark and ranks only slightly below 1952 and 1947. The yield per acre is well above the previous record set by last year's smaller closely culled acreage. Rye condition May 1 averages highest for the date since 1922 with outlook in four leading States best in nearly half a century.

Spring grain seeding made good April progress in much of the North Central area, the Northern Plains and the Northwest. Workable soils and sufficient open weather in most of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and much of the Dakotas helped get oats seeded earlier than usual and pushed spring wheat and barley seedings where these crops are important. Oats seeding in the Northeast has made a good start in the driest sections with prospects for normal completion. Much Dakota flax planting is waiting for warmer weather. Rice seeding is near completion in Texas and well along in other Southern States although stand success is not yet assured. California rice seeding is progressing slowly. Some intended spring grain plantings in the lower Mississippi Valley and eastward could not be fitted in between rains and the acreage is available for other crops.

Judging from pasture, range and forage crop prospects, 1958 looks like another stockman's year. May 1 pasture and hay crop prospects make this seem likely. Pasture condition nationally averages well above a year ago and highest for the date since 1921. Hay crop condition averages above last year and highest since 1922. Pasture condition maps on page 4 presenting comparative outlook for both years on May 1 show the striking scarcity of poor prospects this year.

Compared with last year, improvement in outlook is most notable in the Central West and Southwest. Western ranges promise the best early grazing season since 1942 with cattle and sheep starting to graze in the best May condition since that year. Western young stock have had high survival rates and show good gains. This year many stockmen will go into summer with more forage than livestock. Many retain a legacy from last year's good growth in a hay carryover which for the Nation totals much the largest ever estimated on May 1. Hay stocks bulk largest in States where 1957 hay crops were huge, summer grazing was lush and livestock ranged in fields through a mild fall and winter. Below average May 1 stocks are reported in much of the East and parts of the South. Here, on many farms, stored forage scarcely met winter demands.

The peach crop in 9 leading Southern States for 1958 now looks the largest since 1947. Heavy late fruit set unhurt by frost is requiring much thinning. Condition of California peaches, both Clingstone and Freestone, on May 1 was below average. Other California fruit and nut crops also show damaging effects of excessive rain which hindered pollination and disease control at critical periods. The State's sweet cherry crop is smallest since 1940, the plum crop smallest in six years, while May 1 condition of pears, prunes and apricots was below last year and almonds lowest since 1929. Citrus crops in all leading States had a generally favorable April both for old fruit and the oncoming 1958-59 crops. Harvest of the 1957-58 orange crop was 80 percent complete and the grapefruit crop 92 percent complete as of May 1.

Spring vegetable and melon production in 1958 is reported to be close to last year and average with acreage increases for some crops offsetting low yield effects of unfavorable winter and early spring weather. By May 1, the outlook for supplies of fresh vegetables brightened considerably; however, gains likely will be most evident after mid-month. April weather in many vegetable areas had too much unfavorably cool and rainy periods which delayed planting and increased difficulties. Larger crops than last year are expected for watermelons, onions, sweet corn, cantaloupes and cucumbers but less lettuce, cabbage, celery, carrots, and broccoli.

Strawberry outturn total for all seasons is expected to be only slightly less than last year's record crop.

Estimates of early spring potato crops in Florida and Texas gained 4 percent during the month under favorable weather but the outturn will be well below last year. Late spring potatoes now moving rapidly from California, source of two-thirds of this year's crop, are expected to reach a total for all sections only 3 percent less than 1957 with later movement than usual for most sections. Early summer potato acreage is expected to slightly exceed last year's.

The season's progress other than for grains already mentioned shows many and varying results of farmers' attempts to speed up this year's lagging crop-weather lockstep. In many sections through the South and East, planting was possible only on best drained land or in short surges when land dried between rains. Much Southern cotton and corn land remains to be planted at extremely late dates. Also, much replanting will be needed after the deluges which have continued into early May in South Central sections. Planting of peanuts had made good progress in Alabama by early May but was slow in most other peanut areas. About one-fourth of the North Carolina flue-cured tobacco crop has been field set but tobacco plants and planting generally will be late. Louisiana sugarcane fertilization is hardly more than half completed and growth is several weeks late. Through the spring to date, Southern farmers have been delayed in fertilizer applications. Waterlogged soils in low fields now need sunshine and air to bring the desired kick from plant nutrients.

In the Lower Mississippi Valley and even in much of the Plains, it is getting hard to even think about drought; just a touch would come in handy for most crops. First cuttings of alfalfa are ready and waiting in southern Oklahoma. Texas flax is maturing. California's Imperial Valley sugar beets are being harvested with good yields while farther north and in most northern States, sugar-beet plantings made slow to good progress. One 1958 northern sweet crop -- maple sirup -- had an average length season in New England with good flows but difficulties in tapping and sap collection from deep snows in most maple sections cut production almost a fifth below last year.

Milk production rates per cow on May 1 were 3 percent above the previous high for the date set last year with new record levels reached in all regions except South Atlantic and West. April production, however, showed less than the usual seasonal increase over March and reached practically the same total as April 1957. Per capita supply for the growing population fell 2 percent below the April 1957 level.

April egg production was 3 percent smaller than in 1957 and smallest for the month since 1941. All regions of the country except the West dropped below the 1957 level. Decrease in laying flock numbers below a year earlier is chiefly responsible for the production declines. Egg production rates per layer during April averaged virtually the same for both years for the U. S. and regionally except for small declines in North Atlantic and South Central regions. May 1 layer numbers continued on the level 3 percent below May 1, 1957 and laying rates edged only slightly above.

WINTER WHEAT: A winter wheat crop of 1,010 million bushels is indicated by conditions to May 1. This would be the third largest crop of record, only a little below 1947 and 1952. A crop of slightly more than a billion bushels would be 43 percent larger than the 1957 crop of 707 million bushels, 19 percent more than the average and nearly 5 percent above the forecast a month ago. Production prospects remained about the same as April 1 for most States except the Southern Plains and Western Corn Belt areas. Significant production increases occurred in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska.

The indicated yield of 24.0 bushels per acre for harvest is the highest of record and compares with 22.4 bushels in 1957 and the average of 18.9 bushels. The indicated record yield may be reached with only Minnesota, Texas, Arizona, and Nevada exceeding their current record yield. This indicates a uniform satisfactory development of the crop over a majority of the producing area with especially favorable prospects over much of the important producing area. All States report above average yields per acre except South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from May 1 to harvest has been 83 million bushels. The largest change was in 1949 when the May 1 estimate exceeded the final production by 163 million bushels. The smallest change was in 1957 when the final production exceeded the May 1 estimate by 4 million bushels.

The estimated 42.1 million acres of winter wheat remaining for harvest on May 1 is a third larger than the 1957 harvested acreage, the largest since 1953 but is 7 percent less than average. The portion of the seeded acreage that will be harvested for grain is estimated at 95.9 percent, the third highest of record and the highest since 1919. This compares with 84.2 percent for the 1957 crop and the average of 84.0 percent. Of the 1.8 million acres seeded but not expected to be harvested as grain, less than half of it is located in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. This compares with 4.5 million acres seeded but not harvested in these States in 1957 as well as 8.3 million wheat acres placed in the Acreage Reserve Program in 1957. These States expect to harvest 9 million acres more in 1958 than in 1957, an increase of 73 percent.

April generally developed into a wet, cool month that brought ample to excessive moisture to nearly all wheat producing areas. Condition of wheat is uniformly good to excellent throughout the winter wheat areas, recording slight to generous gains in production prospects during the month.

Kansas production prospects continued to move higher as April weather kept the State well supplied with moisture. Cool weather slowed plant growth which was generally considered favorable as some areas were showing excessive plant growth. Fields are uniformly good throughout the State, showing excellent stands and an exceptionally high stalk count. Some southern areas are reporting concern over the rank growth that could result in heavy lodging. Eastern areas are showing some discoloration due largely to a nitrogen deficiency. Fields are comparatively free of insects and disease. Wheat will soon be heading in southern Kansas fields and has jointed to the Nebraska line.

Texas prospects made sharp gains during the month as favorable moisture and temperature pushed the crop toward a bountiful outturn. Many growers comment that wheat prospects are as nearly perfect as they have ever seen. Fields show excellent color and even stands, with heading occurring in the Southern Plains. Concern is expressed over the rank growth that leaves many fields vulnerable to lodging and the fear that excessive additional moisture could be damaging to the crop.

The Oklahoma crop made favorable progress during April with near normal precipitation and temperatures relatively cool. Sub-soil moisture is the best in years to which plants have responded with an unusually good, deep root system. Greenbugs are present in western areas but are not a serious threat. Early varieties are headed in the southwest corner of the State with later varieties in the "boot". Harvest is expected to get underway in early June.

Yields in Nebraska moved to the record level of a year ago with the highest condition of record. Plants are heavily tillered and rapidly reaching the jointing stage. With a record supply of water available in the soil, most areas are looking for warm, dry weather to bring the crop along at a rapid pace.

Expected production in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri showed some increase in total during the month as the crop responded to warmer spring temperatures but was generally retarded by unseasonable cool spring weather. Plants are well stood and show heavy stands except in areas of excessive standing-water. Warmer, dry weather would be welcome in this area and would do much to improve yield prospects.

Colorado held the production gains registered last month with beneficial moisture falling over much of the important wheat producing area. Plants are well rooted, free of insects and disease and give promise of excellent yields. Growth of the wheat is well advanced with stands quite good, especially in the Northeast quarter of the State. Fields in the southeast quarter show some acreage loss due to soil blowing but such damage is not extensive. Moisture supplies are fully adequate and yield prospects are considered good.

Pacific Northwest wheat prospects showed a modest increase as the record or near-record conditions of the previous month were maintained. April weather was relatively cool but brought adequate moisture to all areas. Weed control has been troublesome due to wet weather and cool temperature that reduced the effectiveness of sprays. The crop emerged from the winter with unusually advanced growth and is still somewhat advanced for the season though development was less than usual during April.

Production prospects began to climb in the South Atlantic and South Central region as the crop responded to warmer temperatures. Much of this area is still plagued with excessive moisture that has increased the uncertainty of favorable yields.

RYE: The condition of rye, reported at 92 percent, is the highest for May 1 since 1922. Prospects held or increased in all but four States during April. The May 1 condition was 4 points above April 1, and 6 points above average.

In the 4 most important rye States -- the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas -- conditions are the highest since 1915. In North Dakota, the heaviest producing State, the good prospects of a month ago were increased, with the reported condition well above last year and average. The South Dakota crop is well along with prospects of an exceptionally high yield. April weather was favorable for rye in Nebraska and Kansas with a slight increase in the near record condition reported a month ago. In most other States the crop is in good to excellent condition. Much improvement was reported during April in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia but open weather and sunshine are needed for best development.

PEACHES: First forecast of 1958 production in the 9 Southern States is 15,418,000 bushels, 44 percent above 1956, and the largest crop since 1947. The indicated crop is 53 percent above the 10-year average which includes the near failure of 1955. Each of the 9 States shows an increase over last year and expects above average production. All areas have had a good set of fruit, and because of the late bloom this year there has been a minimum of frost damage.

North Carolina had a heavy bloom, and a good set of fruit which is expected to produce the largest crop since 1951. South Carolina also expects its largest crop since 1951. Heavy thinning will be required to produce good sizes. A number of growers report leaf curl and expect a heavy drop of fruit. Georgia growers report that there is a heavy set of fruit and also a good coverage of foliage. Frequent rains have built up subsoil moisture to the point where good sizing of early varieties is pretty well insured where the fruit is properly thinned. Thinning of early varieties has become a major problem for the first time. Most of the early varieties have been planted since 1950.

Alabama has prospects for the largest crop since 1947. Heavy thinning will be necessary. All varieties show a good crop. In Mississippi, some sections of the State have had hail storms but production is expected to be the largest since 1953.

Arkansas peach trees are loaded with small fruit and will require heavy thinning. Frequent heavy showers have provided a good moisture supply but have interfered with the spray program. Although the bloom was late the fruit is expected to develop rapidly. May 1 conditions indicate the largest crop since 1945. Louisiana also has a heavy set which is being thinned. Frequent rains are interfering with the spray program. The crop is late and harvest of early varieties is not expected to begin before June 10. Although Oklahoma expects a good crop recent reports indicate that many trees have peach leaf curl. Texas has a heavy set of peaches in all areas. Only a few scattered sections of the State had any frost after trees started blooming. Soil moisture has been favorable and trees are healthy.

In California the set of peaches ranges from light to heavy. There is considerable variation in set between varieties for both Clingstones and Freestones. The May 1 condition of Clingstones at 75 percent is sharply below last year and below average. Growers reported the May 1 condition of Freestones to be 72 percent which is also sharply below last year and below average. Thinning is now in progress on both Clingstones and Freestones in some districts. In most Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley locations, peaches bloomed during the prolonged rains. Because of the difficulty in applying dormant sprays during the rains, considerable disease and insect infestation is reported.

PEARS (California): The May 1 condition of all California pears is reported at 65 percent, down sharply from the 91 percent for May 1, 1957 and also far below the May 1 average condition of 80 percent. The May 1 condition of Bartletts and of other pears is reported at 65 percent. For Bartletts this is 27 points below May 1 last year and 15 points under average. For other pears it is 21 points below last year and 13 points below average.

In some of the earlier Bartlett districts the bloom occurred during the heavy rains, but in later districts it came during more favorable weather. Consequently, there is a wide range in reported conditions within the State. Spraying and dusting programs were upset by the rains and scab is prevalent in many orchards. However, no serious outbreaks of blight had been reported to May 1. The Sacramento River district suffered heavily from rain and hail damage after the blooming period and there are also reports of scattered hail damage in several other districts. There was some tree damage from standing water in certain areas. Up to May 1 there were no reports of heavy damage from the areas where there were low temperatures, April 20-26.

The prospects for other pears vary considerably by varieties. Hardys are reported to have set good crops; Anjou and Winter Nelis, poor. Comice orchards are spotted with overall prospects below average. Most of the Bosc bloomed at a later date and a large part of this acreage is in one of the districts which had low temperatures, April 20-26. As a result, it is too early for a definite appraisal of this variety. More than the usual amount of scab is reported for all varieties of other pears.

CITRUS: The 1957-58 orange crop (including tangerines) is estimated at 114 million boxes, 16 percent below last year and 6 percent below average. There has been no change from last month in the estimated production for any State. As of May 1 an estimated 22.5 million boxes of oranges remained to be harvested, compared with 47.7 million boxes unharvested on the same date a year ago. Included in the 22.5 million boxes of oranges are 13.6 million boxes of California Valencias which will be harvested mostly during the summer and fall. Total production of Valencias for 1957-58 is estimated at 47.4 million boxes, 21 percent below last year, and 20 percent below average.

Production of grapefruit is estimated at 39.8 million boxes, 11 percent below last year and 14 percent below average. Although Texas and Arizona estimates of grapefruit are higher than in 1956-57, California and Florida show declines. As of May 1, 3.2 million boxes of grapefruit remained unharvested compared with 7.8 million boxes still to be harvested on May 1, 1957.

The 1957-58 California lemon crop is estimated at 16.2 million boxes, the same as last year, and 24 percent above average. Compared with last month, the estimate is up 600,000 boxes because of improved sizing. As of May 1, 8.9 million boxes remained unharvested compared with 11.2 million boxes at the same time a year ago. The 1958-59 crop of Florida limes is forecast at 200,000 boxes, 43 percent below the 1957-58 crop, and 29 percent below average.

Utilization of oranges, excluding tangerines, to May 1 totaled 89.6 million boxes or 80 percent of the total crop compared with 84.2 million boxes or 64 percent of the total crop at the same date a year ago. The increased rate of utilization occurred principally in Florida where every effort was made to salvage freeze-damaged oranges this season. Processors in all States had used 58.7 million boxes of oranges as of May 1, compared with 49.0 million boxes to May 1, 1957; however, only 30.9 million boxes had gone to fresh market as of May 1 this year while 35.2 million boxes had been used fresh last year by the same date. Utilization of grapefruit totaled 36.5 million boxes as of May 1, 92 percent of the total crop. A year ago 37 million boxes had been used but that was only 83 percent of the total crop. Quantities moving to processors and to fresh market have been almost the same as a year ago. Processors have taken 18 million boxes of grapefruit up to May 1 this year compared with 18.3 million boxes at the same date last year. From the current crop, 18.5 million boxes have gone to fresh market. A year ago 18.7 million boxes had moved to fresh market by May 1.

In Florida, April conditions were favorable for continued harvest of the 1957-58 crop, and for the set of fruit for the 1958-59 crop on trees which have good bearing surface. Rainfall occurred during the first 3 weeks of April and covered most of the citrus area. The spring spray program is well underway in all areas and pruning of dead wood has started. Condition of trees is good except in the groves which suffered the most severe freeze damage.

Harvest of California's 1957-58 Valencias is moving along rapidly in Central California and is getting started in the early districts of Southern California. Harvest of grapefruit from California's Desert Valleys is increasing. The young trees have a good crop but the fruit shows considerable sunburn and wind scars. Grapefruit from areas other than the Desert Valleys will not be harvested in any volume until movement from the Desert Valleys is completed. Harvest of California lemons was delayed by rains, but this resulted in good size growth. Late summer and early fall harvest is expected to be good since there was a good set of fruit from late bloom. Reports indicate that there has been some sunburn and wind damage.

Harvest of Valencia oranges in Arizona is nearly complete. Texas citrus trees are in good condition and are expected to hold the heavy set of fruit for 1958-59. Water supplies are adequate for irrigation.

CHERRIES (California, Oregon, Washington, Michigan and New York): Production of sweet cherries in California promises to be the smallest since 1940. Heavy rains interfered with pollination. The forecast of 11,000 tons, based on May 1 conditions, is only a little over one-third of both last year and average. Royal Anns are forecast at 4,500 tons, which compares with last year's production of 12,600 tons. Other varieties are forecast at 6,500 tons compared with 18,300 tons in 1957. Tartarians and other early-blooming varieties have fairly good crops in some localities; but Royal Anns, Bings and Lamberts, which make up the bulk of the crop, are short in all areas. A few trees have been lost from flooding.

In Oregon and Washington the condition of sweet cherries is well above last year and average; that of sour cherries slightly below last year but close to average. For sweet cherries in Oregon, the condition is reported very high in The Dalles and the same as last year in the Willamette Valley. In Washington, sweet cherry trees damaged by the 1955 freeze are continuing to die back. In both States for both sweet and sour cherries, the bloom was generally heavy but there was considerable uncertainty on May 1 regarding set because of cold, wet weather at pollination. In Western Washington which has the bulk of that State's sour cherry acreage, the bloom on sour cherries was about the usual date but 7-10 days earlier than a year ago.

Freezes on April 25 and May 5 seriously damaged sour cherries in the important west central and northwestern producing areas of lower Michigan. Preliminary reports indicate that not more than 50 percent of a crop is now in prospect in these areas, from Newago County north. Sweet cherries in these two areas also suffered some damage but it was not as severe as for sour cherries. In the southwestern area of lower Michigan fruit crops escaped damage from the freezes of April 25 and May 5, but sour cherries suffered some spotted injury from low temperatures on the morning of May 7 when they were approaching full bloom. No significant damage has been reported on sweet cherries in this area. In the Lake Ontario area of New York sweet and sour cherries came into full bloom in a considerable number of orchards during the week ending May 5. Frost during that week damaged both sweets and sours, and preliminary reports indicate that the injury may be serious in some orchards.

PLUMS AND PRUNES (California): On the basis of May 1 conditions the California plum crop is expected to be the smallest since 1952. The indicated 57,000 tons is 30 percent below the near-average crop of last year. This crop bloomed during the rainy period and the set varies widely by varieties and localities. Flood damage to trees is reported less than for some of the other tree crops since plums are generally planted on lighter, better-drained soils.

In Kern County, where the earliest shipments originate, the set is relatively good. In Tulare and Fresno, important plum-producing counties, the set is spotted. Production of Beauties is expected to be good in most sections but Santa Rosas less than normal. Of the later varieties, Duartes are expected to produce fairly good crops but Presidents are on the short side. In Placer County, the heaviest producer of late plums, production is expected to be a little above average.

The blooming period for prunes also occurred mostly in the rainy period with resulting poor pollination. The May 1 condition of 60 percent compares with 76 percent for the same date last year and the average of 74 percent. Trees which bloomed extremely early in some localities have set good crops; those which bloomed exceptionally late had a straggling bloom and set relatively poor crops. The set of Imperials is very light; that of French prunes light to extremely light with some near failures. Some damage from brown rot is reported but loss has not been as great as for some other crops.

APRICOTS (California): The May 1 forecast of 98,000 tons is only about three-fifths of the 1957 production and half of an average crop. The rainy period began before pruning and dormant spraying were completed, hampering growers' efforts to complete these operations. As a result there was heavy damage from brown rot, green rot and other fungus diseases. Set of fruit is very spotty in the various areas.

ALMONDS (California): The May 1 condition of California almonds is reported at 33 percent, the lowest for that date since 1929. This compares with a 9-year average of 61 percent. May 1 condition figures are not available for 1956 and 1957. The May 1, 1958 condition of Nonpareil, the major variety, is reported at 25 percent of normal. Rainfall during pollination resulted in a generally light set, although conditions vary from fairly good to near failure within the same orchard. Infestations of shot hole fungus and brown rot are moderate to serious locally in most of the important producing areas.

AVOCADOS (California and Florida): Harvest of the California Fuerte crop was practically completed by May 1. Warm weather during April hastened maturity of fruit remaining on the trees, resulting in heavy marketings. Harvest of Hass and some of the other early summer varieties has begun but volume of marketings is expected to be limited until more of the important other varieties begin to mature. Much of the acreage of these is located along the coast and in other cooler areas where the fruit matures at a later date. The May 1 condition of varieties other than Fuerte is reported at 76 percent compared with 58 percent for the same date last year. There is considerable variation between varieties and between localities in the condition of these other varieties in California. The May 1 condition of the Florida avocado crop, reported at 17 percent, is the lowest of record for that date.

POTATOES: The early spring potato crop in Florida and Texas is forecast at 3,904,000 hundredweight, 4 percent more than the estimate a month earlier but 11 percent less than last year. In the important Hastings area of Florida, the crop has improved but it is doubtful if this marked improvement in vine growth will be fully reflected in the yields due to the lateness of the season. Light digging has started, but it will be the week of May 12 before general digging gets underway. In the La Crosse-Brooker area, fair to good yields are expected. Earliest harvesting of red varieties is expected to start by May 10 with whites beginning the week of May 19. In the Everglades, the crop is in good condition. Vines have been killed and harvesting got underway about May 1. In Escambia County of west Florida, the crop generally shows good condition. In Texas the crop is being dug later this year than normal.

The late spring potato production is forecast at 29,287,000 hundredweight, 3 percent below the 1957 crop but 10 percent above the 8-year (1949-56) average. California, which probably will produce about two-thirds of the late spring crop, is expected to harvest 18,980,000 hundredweight, about 7 percent less than the 1957 crop of 20,435,000 hundredweight. A 9 percent increase in California acreage is more than offset by the lower yield prospect. California acreage was planted 2 to 3 weeks later than usual. Some factors mentioned by

growers that are expected to reduce yields are soil compaction that has interfered with water penetration, excessive leaching of fertilizer and the lack of proper cultivation. Blight damage has been kept to a minimum by thorough treatment of infected fields. Movement from the Edison-Arvin area of Kern County passed the 400-car mark by the end of April. Marketing Order regulations covering maturity went into effect May 1. In Alabama's Baldwin area, excessive moisture delayed plantings and the crop is two to three weeks behind normal. This lateness and the accompanying hotter weather will probably result in yields below those normally obtained when plantings are made earlier. Fertilizer has been washed and leached from the soil by the excessive rains; however, re-fertilization in the form of side-dressing has been the practice. Heavy movement to market is expected the week of May 19. In North Carolina, prospects appear good although planting was delayed by rains and a cold late spring. In South Carolina, excessive moisture coupled with the late planting of potatoes and irregular stands point toward a low yield prospect. Light digging is expected to begin in late May but peak movement will be delayed until mid-June. The potato crop in Louisiana made fair growth during the month and is reported to be in good to fair condition. The crop is later than usual and harvest will not begin until about the middle of May. In Arkansas, some lowland fields are under water. Potatoes are greatly in need of clear, warm weather. In Arizona, potato shipments started in the Hyder area the last of March and were followed by the Yuma area where harvest started the second week of April. The season has been favorable. Harvest in Texas was expected to begin in the Laredo area about May 5. The Pearsall and San Antonio areas will begin digging about the third week of May. Digging of the acreage in central and east Texas will begin the latter part of May or early June. The crop in the Munday-Haskell area will furnish volume starting about June 10 and harvest will continue through the month.

Early summer potato acreage is estimated at 103,800 acres for harvest in 1958, about the same as growers' intended acreage reported in early February. The 1958 acreage is up 3 percent over the 101,000 acres harvested in the early summer States last year but well below the 1949-56 average of 122,000 acres. In Virginia, growers on the Eastern Shore planted a slightly greater acreage than last year while in the Norfolk area the acreage is the same as in 1957. Plantings were delayed by almost continuous wet weather since late February. Plantings were finally completed the last week of April which is about 2 to 3 weeks later than usual. Some of the early fields have been cultivated but potatoes are just breaking through the ground in many fields. In Delaware and Maryland, plantings are 2 to 3 weeks behind schedule due to frequent and heavy rains. The cold late spring in North Carolina delayed planting of the early summer acreage. In Kentucky, the commercial acreage is mostly on better drained soils; therefore, plantings are more nearly on schedule. In Texas, unseasonably cold weather has retarded growth and potatoes are up only in scattered fields. Some fields in the Hereford-Plainview area had crusted, thereby retarding emergence of the plants. Sub-soil moisture conditions are very favorable. Growers in Missouri report early summer potatoes in fine condition. In eastern Kansas, the early summer crop was planted about two weeks later than usual. Plantings that have emerged are in good condition.

The winter potato crop was estimated at 4,780,000 hundredweight, 30 percent below last year but 27 percent above average. Harvest of the winter crop in California was completed in late April. Harvest of the Dade County crop in Florida is about completed with a few late fields to be dug in May. In the Fort Pierce-Indiantown area, digging is in progress.

TOBACCO: Estimated production of all types of tobacco grown in 1957 has been revised to 1,661 million pounds, 1.2 percent or only about 20 million pounds below the estimate released last December. The revised estimate is based primarily upon reports from growers and dealers and marketing data assembled by the Commodity Stabilization Service, Agricultural Marketing Service and various State Departments of Agriculture. Marketing of the 1957 crop is practically complete except in Maryland where auction markets got underway April 29.

Total production in 1957 was about 24 percent smaller than the 2,176 million pounds produced in 1956. The 1957 crop was harvested from only 1,122,400 acres, 18 percent below the previous year and the lowest acreage since 1908. As in 1956, all important types were under quotas except cigar wrapper and Pennsylvania Seedleaf. Of the types under quotas, flue-cured, fire-cured, Maryland, dark air-cured types 35 and 36 and Connecticut Valley binder sustained relatively heavy cuts in allotted acreage. Further reductions were made in practically all types as a result of the Soil Bank program. The average yield per acre from the 1957 crop is estimated at 1,479 pounds, the second highest of record and exceeded only by the 1,596 pounds average realized in 1956.

Value of production of the 1957 crop is set at \$935 million with an average price of 56.3 cents per pound. This compares with the \$1,169 million growers received for the 1956 crop at an average of 53.7 cents per pound.

Flue-cured production is placed at 975 million pounds -- 31 percent less than 1956 and the lowest since 1943. The crop was harvested from 662,700 acres, the smallest since 1932. The average yield of all flue-cured types combined is 1,471 pounds per acre, surpassed only by the average of 1,625 pounds in 1956 and 1,497 in 1955.

A burley crop of 488 million pounds was produced, down nearly 4 percent from the previous season. An estimated 306,600 acres were cut, compared with 309,800 acres in 1956. For the entire belt, an average yield of 1,592 pounds was realized, second only to the 1,635 pounds reached the previous year.

Southern Maryland, type 32, production is estimated at 31.4 million pounds. The crop was harvested from 37,000 acres with an estimated average yield of 850 pounds. In 1956, 36.5 million pounds were harvested from 43,500 acres for an average yield of 840 pounds per acre, according to revised estimates.

Fire-cured production in 1957, at 50.5 million pounds, is 28 percent below the previous year. It was harvested from 36,600 acres, showing a yield of 1,380 pounds per acre.

The 1957 dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, totaled 22.5 million pounds, 34 percent below production a year earlier. Acreage harvested is placed at 17,100; thus, a yield of 1,316 pounds per acre was obtained.

Combined production of Pennsylvania Seedleaf and Miami Valley cigar-filler is estimated at 45.8 million pounds and compares with the revised estimate of 54.8 million pounds for 1956. The 1957 crop was harvested from 33,100 acres.

Cigar-binder production, types 51-55, was placed at 28.2 million pounds for the 1957 crop. This is 16 percent below the previous year and one of the smallest crops of record. The acreage harvested in 1957, at 16,000, was the lowest in nearly 4 decades of records. Compared with 1956, binder acreage harvested in the Connecticut Valley was down about 40 percent but was essentially unchanged in Wisconsin.

A record-high outturn of about 18.8 million pounds was realized from the 1957 cigar-wrapper crop of which 11.8 million pounds were produced in the Connecticut Valley and about 7.0 million in the Georgia-Florida area. The previous year's total wrapper production is 17.2 million pounds. The 1957 crop was harvested from 13,100 acres -- 7,900 acres in the Connecticut Valley and 5,200 acres in the Georgia-Florida area.

MAPLE SIRUP: Maple sirup producers tapped 12 percent fewer trees in 1958 than a year earlier. An estimated 5,075,000 trees were tapped this year compared with 5,752,000 last year and the 1947-56 average of 7,298,000 trees. This decrease was a continuation of the downward trend in evidence since 1947. However, in 1958 heavy snows in much of the eastern part of the country in many cases prevented producers from tapping their groves. Bulldozers and caterpillar-type tractors were brought into use in some sections to open up roads and driveways to the trees.

The 1958 production of maple sirup including that later made into sugar for home use or local sale, is estimated at 1,516,000 gallons, about 17 percent less than the 1,833,000 gallons produced during the 1957 season. The ten-year average production is 1,675,000 gallons.

The season in New England opened and closed at about the normal time. Temperatures were quite favorable and sugar content was about average. As in most of the eastern area, heavy snow cover interfered with tapping and collection of sap. In New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, the season opened one to two weeks later than usual and was brought to an early close by unseasonably warm weather just before mid-April. Temperatures were very favorable in Ohio and Michigan and production of sirup was well above last year. The 1957 season in Ohio was cut short by warm weather in early March. Producers in Minnesota had a very disappointing season especially when compared with the excellent season they had last year. Lack of any appreciable snow cover allowed the ground to freeze deep reducing the early sap flow. Unseasonably warm weather shortened the season prematurely and also held down production.

HAY: Hay on farms on May 1 is estimated at a record high of 26.5 million tons compared with 17.7 million tons a year earlier and the May 1 average of 15.3 million tons. Stocks this year are 30 percent higher than the previous record in 1946.

All Central States west of the Mississippi River show especially sharp increases in hay supplies over last year and average. Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas account for two-thirds of the U. S. increase of 8.8 million tons over a year earlier. The western region as a whole and many Western States are up sharply from last year. In the eastern region, hay supplies are below last year and below average following a drought last summer in many areas and severe winter weather in most areas.

Disappearance of hay from January 1 to May 1, 1958 was 60.3 million tons compared with 55.8 million tons during the same period in 1957 and the average 55.3 million tons. Disappearance includes hay fed on farms, sold, wasted and destroyed by fire and other causes.

An ample carryover of soil moisture supplies and spring rains have favored development of the 1958 hay crop in virtually all areas of the country. Condition for the United States hay crop was reported at 90 percent of normal, 2 points above last year and 6 points above average. In some eastern States, excessive rainfall and cool weather slowed the growth of the hay crop. Winter-kill of alfalfa and other legumes is negligible in most areas with growth of both grasses and legumes very good. Aphids are not reported to be a serious factor in any of the States.

PASTURES: Pasture feed condition on May 1 this year was the most favorable for the country as a whole since 1921. The condition was reported at 89 percent of normal, 6 points above April 1 and 4 points above May 1 last year. The high condition reflects the very favorable moisture situation that exists over most of the country. Only isolated areas show a deficiency of moisture. Pasture growth was delayed by cool weather in many parts of the country during April but by May 1 it was making rapid progress. Most southern States and the Pacific Northwest were receiving ample feed from pastures on May 1. However, pastures in most North Central and Northeastern States were just beginning to show rapid development at that date.

Pastures made good growth in all South Atlantic and South Central States during April and were supplying ample feed on May 1. Progress had been slow in these areas up to April 1 due to cold weather and only limited feeding had been done. The condition of pastures on May 1 in the South Atlantic States was 85 percent of normal, 20 points above the April 1 condition and 3 points above the May 1 average. In the South Central States, Texas had the highest May 1 condition since 1941 while in Oklahoma the reported condition of 90 percent has not been equalled since 1922.

In most Western States, pastures were in very good condition and supplied good feed. The moisture situation is very favorable which should make the pasture feed supply adequate for some time. The reported condition on May 1 in the Western States was 91 percent of normal, the highest condition for this time of year since 1926.

In most of the North Central and Northeastern States, cool weather delayed pasture growth, but with adequate moisture, prospects are very good for excellent pasture feed.

Warmer weather has caused rapid development of grass in some of these areas and is expected to improve feed prospects in others. In the North Atlantic States, pasture feed was very limited up to May 1, but as of that date, pasture condition was reported at 91 percent of normal. Except for the 92 percent reported last year, this was the highest May 1 condition since 1921.

The condition of pastures in the West North Central States was reported at 88 percent of normal on May 1, or 2 points above a month earlier and 10 points above the May 1 average. In the East North Central States, pasture condition was reported at 89 percent of normal, 3 points below a year earlier but 4 points above the May 1 average.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk cows on farms produced a total of 11,413 million pounds of milk in April. This was practically the same amount as in April 1957 but 8 percent above the 1947-56 average for the month. Milk production showed the same seasonal increase as from March to April last year, but gained less than usual. Production in April was sufficient to provide 2.19 pounds of milk daily to each person in the United States. This was 2 percent less than in April last year and 4 percent below the April average. Milk production in the first 4 months totaled 41.6 billion pounds compared with 41.5 billion pounds in the same period last year.

Crop correspondents reported that milk cows in their herds produced an average of 22.42 pounds of milk per cow on May 1. This was 3 percent above the previous high for the date, set last year. Rate per cow was at a record high for May 1 in the North Atlantic, North Central, and South Central regions, and near last year's highs in the South Atlantic and the West. Compared with May 1, 1957, increases in daily rates varied from 2 percent in the West North Central States to 6 percent in the North Atlantic. Increases in other regions were 3 percent in the South Central, and 4 percent in the East North Central. A slight decline occurred in the West, and the rate decreased 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. In the entire country, milk production per cow rose 7 percent seasonally, which was slightly more than from April 1 to May 1 last year, but a little less than usual. The seasonal advance this year was most pronounced in the South Central States and the West. Compared with the May 1 average, the rate per milk cow this May 1 by regions, was up from 14 to 23 percent.

The proportion of milk cows milked reached a new high for May 1. Crop reporters indicated that 78.4 percent of the milk cows in their herds were milked on that date compared with 77.2 percent reported last year and the 10-year average of 74.6 percent. The proportion of cows milked on May 1 was above last year and average in all regions. The percentage of cows milked increased seasonally in all sections of the country except in the South Atlantic, where the proportion milked decreased slightly from April 1.

Milk production in April exceeded or equaled the record high for the month in 8 of the 35 States where monthly estimates are available. Output reached new highs in the heavy milk producing States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, and Pennsylvania. Conversely, milk production was below the April average in 12 States, 10 of them located west of the Mississippi. Wisconsin led all States in April milk production with 1,685 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 978 million; New York, 929 million; California, 706 million; and Pennsylvania, 601 million pounds.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States, April 1958 1/

(In million of pounds)

State	April : average: 1947-56:	: April: 1957:	: March: 1958:	: April: 1958:	State	April : average: 1947-56:	: April: 1957:	: March: 1958:	: April: 1958:
N. Y.	844	891	892	929	Ga.	104	114	102	109
N. J.	100	99	102	102	Ky.	198	227	197	222
Pa.	515	573	593	601	Tenn.	202	230	180	215
Ohio	457	480	474	481	Ala.	110	108	87	98
Ind.	311	327	315	314	Miss.	134	147	121	142
Ill.	448	470	439	445	Ark.	111	103	82	94
Mich.	463	474	468	478	Okla.	171	154	132	148
Wis.	1,485	1,632	1,594	1,685	Texas	296	287	286	271
Minn.	824	973	999	978	Mont.	46	42	39	42
Iowa	524	576	560	569	Idaho	118	137	129	141
Mo.	348	344	289	328	Wyo.	20	18	16	17
N. Dak.	153	159	159	159	Colo.	81	79	73	77
S. Dak.	121	125	133	133	Utah	59	64	63	64
Nebr.	204	208	182	196	Wash.	157	168	149	165
Kans.	227	208	180	187	Oreg.	115	107	92	109
Va.	156	171	164	174	Calif.	582	682	681	706
W. Va.	65	69	64	70	Other				
N. C.	137	153	142	151	States	663	754	711	756
S. C.	50	59	55	57	U. S.	10,599	11,412	10,944	11,413

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,495 million eggs during April -- 3 percent less than in April 1957 and the lowest April production since 1941. Total egg production, January through April 1958, was 4 percent below the same period last year. Egg production during April was less than a year earlier in all regions except the West. Decreases were 7 percent in the South Central States, 5 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central States, 2 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. Egg production was 4 percent above last year in the West.

The rate of egg production per layer during April was 18.6 eggs, compared with 18.7 in April 1957 and the 1947-56 average of 18.0 eggs. The rate of lay was the same as a year earlier in all regions except the North Atlantic States where the rate was down 2 percent and the South Central States where it was down 1 percent from last year.

Laying flocks averaged 295,054,000 layers during April -- 3 percent less than April 1957. The average number of layers was down in all regions except the South Atlantic region and the West. Decreases were 6 percent in the South Central States, 5 percent in the West North Central and 3 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States. Average number of layers was about the same as last year in the South Atlantic States and 3 percent above a year earlier in the West.

The number of layers on May 1, 1958, totaled 290,004,000 compared with 298,185,000 on May 1 last year, a decrease of 3 percent. First of the month layers were below a year ago in all regions except the South Atlantic and the West. Decreases were 6 percent in the West North Central and South Central and 2 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States. Numbers of layers were about the same as last year in the South Atlantic States and 3 percent above last year in the West.

The rate of lay on May 1, 1958, was 63.3 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 63.0 on May 1, 1957. The rate of lay was about the same as a previous year earlier in the North Atlantic, West North Central and South Central regions, but was 1 percent above last year in the West and 2 percent higher in the East North Central and South Atlantic States.

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-April 1958 averaged 37.4 cents a dozen, compared with 40.8 cents a month earlier and 30.4 cents in mid-April 1957. The price trend for shell eggs during April was generally irregular. During the latter part of the month, the trend was lower in most instances. The spread between graded and breaking stock during the latter part of the month was narrow. Egg breaking operations became fairly active during the month, but production was much below other years.

Producers received an average of 19.0 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-April, compared with 20.8 cents in mid-March and 18.2 cents in mid-April 1957. Farm chickens averaged 16.7 cents per pound and commercial broilers 19.3 cents, compared with 14.3 cents and 18.8 cents in mid-April 1957. During the first week in April supplies of broilers and fryers in the

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age and Eggs Laid
per 100 Layers on Farms, May 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, May 1

	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1947-56 (Av.)	49,112	61,712	89,543	30,753	52,444	32,906	316,470
1957	50,513	56,968	82,018	30,745	43,385	34,556	298,185
1958	49,700	55,694	77,343	30,885	40,756	35,626	290,004

Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, May 1

	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1947-56 (Av.)	59.3	61.0	63.3	57.9	58.2	61.4	60.6
1957	61.3	62.8	65.7	60.9	61.0	63.3	63.0
1958	61.3	63.9	65.8	62.0	60.7	63.7	63.3

major consuming areas were in excess of demand. However, prices firmed at the close of the month as slight shortages of broilers developed due to the after effects of the severe cold weather. Also mid-west markets in particular, featured broilers at attractive prices. Hen offerings at the end of the month were relatively light, but were adequate to short of a spotty demand.

Turkey prices in mid-April averaged 26.5 cents a pound live weight, compared with 27.1 a month earlier and 25.8 cents in mid-April 1957. The demand for turkey during the month was fairly active. At the close of the month, institutional buying tended to advance prices on sizes over 24 pounds. Consumer size toms were in light supply and closely held. Good hatching egg demand and moderate weather restricted the marketing of breeder turkeys to some extent.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-April was \$3.47 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.39 in mid-March and \$3.54 in mid-April 1957. The egg-feed, broiler-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all more favorable to producers than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	1947-56	1957	harvest:	1947-56	1957	cated	1947-56	1957	cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	391	245	265	28.4	33.0	33.0	11,039	8,085	8,745
N.J.	72	50	52	25.7	29.5	30.0	1,818	1,475	1,560
Pa.	809	548	564	23.8	26.0	27.0	18,992	14,248	15,228
Ohio	2,030	1,495	1,525	24.7	22.0	28.0	49,949	32,890	42,700
Ind.	1,490	1,269	1,282	24.6	25.5	29.0	36,177	32,360	37,178
Ill.	1,688	1,769	1,769	25.6	21.0	29.0	43,370	37,149	51,301
Mich.	1,222	991	1,110	27.2	29.0	30.0	33,041	28,739	33,300
Wis.	30	24	26	24.6	25.5	27.0	726	612	702
Minn.	62	33	32	20.2	22.5	27.0	1,226	742	864
Iowa	178	128	145	20.8	27.0	27.0	3,654	3,456	3,915
Mo.	1,469	1,643	1,544	23.1	23.0	27.0	34,202	37,789	41,688
S.Dak.	324	368	445	15.2	28.5	20.0	4,990	10,488	8,900
Nebr.	3,817	2,911	3,493	20.1	27.0	27.0	76,452	78,597	94,311
Kans.	11,843	5,269	10,643	15.7	19.0	20.5	187,948	100,111	218,182
Del.	51	29	31	21.4	22.0	26.0	1,038	638	806
Md.	260	158	166	21.6	21.5	25.0	5,415	3,397	4,150
Va.	361	249	247	21.4	19.0	24.0	7,512	4,731	5,928
W.Va.	59	29	28	20.8	21.0	23.0	1,210	609	644
N.C.	384	350	318	19.5	19.0	22.0	7,451	6,650	6,996
S.C.	173	195	146	17.4	18.0	17.0	3,001	3,510	2,482
Ga.	133	112	80	16.4	16.5	19.5	2,174	1,848	1,560
Ky.	257	209	194	19.4	19.5	21.0	4,883	4,076	4,074
Tenn.	250	205	137	16.9	17.0	18.5	4,172	3,485	2,534
Ala.	24	130	100	18.9	18.0	20.0	493	2,340	2,000
Miss.	17	162	112	23.0	23.0	21.0	414	3,726	2,352
Ark.	48	163	130	18.8	20.0	22.0	1,005	3,260	2,860
La.	1/26	84	63	1/21.0	16.0	18.0	1/537	1,344	1,134
Okla.	5,250	3,442	4,371	13.1	12.5	18.5	71,001	43,025	80,864
Texas	3,634	2,322	3,576	11.0	14.5	19.0	43,687	33,669	67,944
Mont.	1,490	1,848	2,292	21.0	25.0	27.0	31,786	46,200	61,884
Idaho	800	622	666	24.9	32.0	29.0	19,699	19,904	19,314
Wyo.	260	248	275	17.9	22.0	24.0	4,670	5,456	6,600
Colo.	2,321	1,336	2,766	15.6	24.5	23.0	37,514	32,732	63,618
N.Mex.	244	105	216	7.6	16.5	18.0	2,353	1,732	3,888
Ariz.	28	63	123	26.0	34.0	35.0	735	2,142	4,305
Utah	309	205	236	16.8	19.0	20.0	5,200	3,895	4,720
Nev.	4	4	6	27.0	34.0	35.0	112	136	210
Wash.	2,049	1,683	1,851	28.4	37.0	36.0	57,996	62,271	66,636
Oreg.	792	634	729	27.3	37.0	35.0	21,607	23,458	25,515
Calif.	565	283	371	19.2	22.0	22.0	10,787	6,226	8,162
U. S.	45,196	31,613	42,125	18.9	22.4	24.0	849,604	707,201	1,009,754

1/ Short-time average.

State	RYE			PASTURE		
	Condition May 1			Condition May 1		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	--	--	--	91	93	97
N.H.	--	--	--	91	94	97
Vt.	--	--	--	90	96	97
Mass.	--	--	--	93	98	97
R.I.	--	--	--	90	95	85
Conn.	--	--	--	90	94	95
N.Y.	91	94	95	85	92	91
N.J.	90	94	90	84	89	86
Pa.	89	93	92	86	91	89
Ohio	90	91	92	86	92	90
Ind.	90	92	90	86	95	89
Ill.	91	92	92	83	92	88
Mich.	93	94	97	86	93	93
Wis.	90	92	91	85	88	88
Minn.	89	92	93	82	87	87
Iowa	87	94	94	81	85	91
Mo.	87	86	88	77	80	83
N.Dak.	84	85	92	74	77	80
S.Dak.	86	90	98	79	80	89
Nebr.	84	80	97	78	74	92
Kans.	77	83	96	75	71	88
Del.	91	87	88	86	87	89
Md.	90	93	89	85	93	89
Va.	90	93	85	85	94	86
W.Va.	89	--	--	79	90	83
N.C.	86	90	83	84	92	88
S.C.	80	86	80	80	86	83
Ga.	80	84	83	80	85	84
Fla.	--	--	--	76	81	79
Ky.	88	92	84	83	93	88
Tenn.	86	92	89	84	92	92
Ala.	--	--	--	82	85	86
Miss.	--	--	--	83	86	82
Ark.	--	--	--	80	92	87
La.	--	--	--	83	87	84
Okla.	71	84	92	70	82	90
Texas	62	85	91	67	82	92
Mont.	83	88	94	80	78	86
Idaho	93	98	96	85	94	94
Wyo.	82	84	92	79	76	94
Colo.	78	74	98	73	74	89
N.Mex.	66	67	97	66	55	88
Ariz.	--	--	--	80	77	94
Utah	88	80	88	83	85	89
Nev.	--	--	--	84	86	94
Wash.	83	91	99	79	90	94
Oreg.	90	95	96	86	93	95
Calif.	86	89	92	78	85	94
U. S.	86	88	92	80	85	89

State	HAY			ALL HAY		
	Condition May 1			Stocks on farms May 1		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	91	94	98	126	116	95
N.H.	91	95	97	44	29	37
Vt.	92	97	98	152	97	104
Mass.	93	96	97	55	32	30
R.I.	91	98	84	5	3	2
Conn.	92	98	95	46	27	26
N.Y.	87	93	93	719	644	708
N.J.	86	88	85	56	103	47
Pa.	88	92	90	510	693	443
Ohio	87	93	91	445	661	482
Ind.	87	94	91	366	542	440
Ill.	84	91	90	801	1,015	1,052
Mich.	89	94	93	565	850	815
Wis. 1/	87	91	91	1,444	1,775	2,147
Minn. 1/	84	87	89	811	1,213	1,330
Iowa	82	85	93	1,147	1,136	2,064
Mo.	81	85	89	706	458	1,013
N.Dak. 1/	79	81	84	656	874	1,132
S.Dak. 1/	83	86	92	697	736	2,828
Nebr. 1/	83	82	95	707	606	2,320
Kans.	80	85	94	372	219	1,320
Del.	88	85	87	12	10	3
Md.	86	92	90	82	102	53
Va.	86	92	88	213	223	121
W.Va.	83	91	86	142	214	126
N.C.	85	89	85	260	231	182
S.C.	79	83	79	113	120	79
Ga.	79	85	82	159	140	55
Fla.	78	78	83	23	48	33
Ky.	84	92	88	327	535	402
Tenn.	84	90	90	285	386	288
Ala.	79	83	82	139	174	76
Miss.	80	84	82	137	131	94
Ark.	79	88	85	159	85	178
La.	81	84	81	45	28	86
Okla.	71	86	90	182	122	448
Texas	72	84	87	251	207	648
Mont. 1/	85	87	90	488	432	838
Idaho 1/	90	94	94	288	555	684
Wyo. 1/	85	82	93	223	210	539
Colo. 1/	84	88	92	305	276	763
N.Mex. 1/	83	78	92	48	42	115
Ariz.	87	85	95	65	159	222
Utah 1/	90	89	91	163	237	430
Nev. 1/	86	91	92	97	143	200
Wash. 1/	86	93	94	171	248	469
Oreg. 1/	90	94	93	200	421	474
Calif. 1/	84	86	86	255	375	440
U. S.	84	88	90	15,258	17,683	26,481
1/ Same hay condition.						

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1956 AND 1957 (Revised)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds
Mass.	4,300	3,300	1,704	1,741	7,327	5,744
Conn.	10,800	8,900	1,510	1,609	16,310	14,400
Pa.	29,000	29,400	1,670	1,400	48,430	41,160
Ohio	13,200	13,100	1,622	1,465	21,404	19,185
Ind.	7,100	7,000	1,680	1,580	11,928	11,060
Wis.	11,700	11,700	1,715	1,694	20,065	19,818
Minn.	1/ 110	---	1,250	---	138	---
Mo.	3,000	2,900	1,310	1,565	3,930	4,538
Kans.	1/ 50	---	1,060	---	53	---
Md.	43,500	37,000	840	850	36,540	31,450
Va.	110,000	86,900	1,556	1,503	171,151	130,610
W.Va.	2,500	2,300	1,560	1,425	3,900	3,278
N.C.	588,400	452,600	1,664	1,480	978,885	669,740
S.C.	102,000	78,000	1,700	1,650	173,400	128,700
Ga.	89,100	64,100	1,452	1,290	129,371	82,711
Fla.	22,000	15,500	1,236	1,355	27,186	21,007
Ky.	241,400	230,000	1,611	1,531	388,927	352,140
Tenn.	84,400	79,200	1,609	1,572	135,815	124,485
Ala.	1/ 550	1/ 330	1,165	1,125	641	371
La.	1/ 280	1/ 240	555	650	155	156
U. S.	1,363,500	1,122,400	1,596	1,479	2,175,556	1,660,553
State	Season average price per pound		Value of production			
	received by farmers					
	1956	1957	1956	1957		
	Cents	Cents	dollars	dollars		
Mass.	92.4	129.0	6,769	7,408		
Conn.	121.0	144.0	19,738	20,746		
Pa.	24.0	20.5	11,623	8,438		
Ohio	51.6	49.0	11,036	9,395		
Ind.	63.9	60.6	7,622	6,702		
Wis.	29.3	32.6	5,889	6,455		
Minn.	24.0	---	33	---		
Mo.	57.4	55.6	2,256	2,523		
Kans.	52.0	---	28	---		
Md.	51.7	51.7	18,891	16,260		
Va.	52.9	51.0	90,474	66,652		
W.Va.	62.2	54.0	2,426	1,770		
N.C.	51.8	55.2	507,071	369,515		
S.C.	52.4	59.7	90,862	76,834		
Ga.	49.9	58.3	64,495	48,258		
Fla.	75.1	91.0	20,423	19,117		
Ky.	60.0	58.9	233,382	207,337		
Tenn.	55.5	53.7	75,404	66,805		
Ala.	48.8	53.5	313	198		
La.	68.5	73.0	106	114		
U. S.	53.7	56.3	1,168,841	934,527		

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1956 AND 1957 (Revised)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
		Acre	Acre	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	Cents	Cents	dollars	dollars
Class 1, Flue-cured:											
Va.	11	88,000	67,000	1,560	1,470	137,280	98,490	52.8	51.2	72,484	50,427
N.C.	11	227,000	170,000	1,525	1,355	346,175	230,350	50.2	53.8	173,780	123,928
Total Old Belt	11	315,000	237,000	1,535	1,388	483,455	328,840	50.9	53.0	246,264	174,355
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	282,000	218,000	1,760	1,535	496,320	334,630	51.8	54.8	257,094	183,377
N.C.	13	70,000	55,000	1,700	1,560	119,000	85,800	55.0	59.6	65,450	51,137
S.C.	13	102,000	78,000	1,700	1,650	173,400	128,700	52.4	59.7	90,862	76,834
Total S.C. Belt	13	172,000	133,000	1,700	1,613	292,400	214,500	53.5	59.7	156,312	127,971
Ga.	14	88,000	63,000	1,455	1,290	128,040	81,270	48.5	56.1	62,099	45,592
Fla.	14	17,700	11,400	1,225	1,350	21,682	15,390	48.5	56.7	10,516	8,726
Ala.	14	1/ 550	1/ 330	1,165	1,125	641	371	48.8	53.5	313	198
Total Ga.-Fla.-Belt	14	106,300	74,700	1,415	1,298	150,363	97,031	48.5	56.2	72,928	54,516
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	875,300	662,700	1,625	1,471	1,422,538	975,001	51.5	55.4	732,598	540,219
Class 2, Fire-cured:											
Total Va. Belt	21	8,500	6,900	1,260	1,245	10,710	8,590	39.5	38.7	4,230	3,324
Ky.	22	9,700	6,700	1,590	1,365	13,833	9,146	35.0	36.5	4,842	3,338
Tenn.	22	18,600	15,500	1,605	1,575	29,853	24,412	38.4	36.9	11,464	9,008
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	27,300	22,200	1,600	1,512	43,686	33,558	37.3	36.8	16,306	12,346
Ky.	23	9,200	6,100	1,450	1,100	13,340	6,710	32.9	35.3	4,389	2,369
Tenn.	23	2,000	1,400	1,415	1,170	2,830	1,638	31.8	32.5	900	532
Total Paducah-Maryfield Belt	23	11,200	7,500	1,444	1,113	16,170	8,348	32.7	34.8	5,289	2,901
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	47,000	36,600	1,501	1,380	70,566	50,496	36.6	36.8	25,825	18,571
Class 3, Air-cured:											
3A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	9,300	9,400	1,620	1,545	15,066	14,523	64.0	57.5	9,642	8,351
Ind.	31	7,100	7,000	1,680	1,580	11,928	11,060	63.9	60.6	7,622	6,702
Mo.	31	3,000	2,900	1,310	1,565	3,930	4,538	57.4	55.6	2,256	2,523
Kans.	31	1/ 50	---	1,060	---	53	---	52.0	---	28	---
Va.	31	10,400	10,400	1,920	2,005	19,968	20,852	63.2	57.5	12,620	11,990
W.Va.	31	2,500	2,300	1,560	1,425	3,900	3,278	62.2	54.0	2,426	1,770
N.C.	31	9,400	9,600	1,850	1,975	17,390	18,960	61.8	58.4	10,747	11,073
Ky.	31	207,000	205,000	1,620	1,560	335,340	319,800	64.2	61.2	215,288	195,718
Tenn.	31	61,000	60,000	1,620	1,585	98,820	95,100	62.2	58.9	61,466	56,014
Total Burley Belt	31	309,800	306,600	1,635	1,592	506,395	488,111	63.6	60.3	322,095	294,141
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	43,500	37,000	840	850	36,540	31,450	51.7	51.7	18,891	16,260
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	353,300	343,600	1,537	1,512	542,935	519,561	62.8	59.7	340,986	310,401

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1956 AND 1957 (Revised) - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		Acres		Pounds		1,000 pounds		1956 : 1957		1,000 dollars	
		1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
3B Dark Air-cured:											
Ky.	35	9,700	7,500	1,640	1,405	15,908	10,538	35.9	36.7	5,711	3,867
Tenn.	35	2,800	2,300	1,540	1,450	4,312	3,335	36.5	37.5	1,574	1,251
Total One Sucker	35	12,500	9,800	1,618	1,416	20,220	13,873	36.0	36.9	7,285	5,118
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	4,700	4,700	1,545	1,265	10,506	5,946	30.0	34.4	3,152	2,045
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	3,100	2,600	1,030	1,030	3,193	2,678	35.7	34.0	1,140	911
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	22,400	17,100	1,514	1,316	33,919	22,497	34.1	35.9	11,577	8,074
Class 4, Cigar Filler:											
Total Pa. Seedleaf	41	29,000	29,400	1,670	1,400	48,430	41,160	24.0	20.5	11,623	8,438
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	3,900	3,700	1,625	1,260	6,338	4,662	22.0	22.4	1,394	1,044
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	32,900	33,100	1,665	1,384	54,768	45,822	23.8	20.7	13,017	9,482
Class 5, Cigar Binder:											
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	4,300	2,800	1,750	1,850	7,525	5,180	59.0	50.5	4,440	2,616
Mass.	52	2,400	1,300	2,000	2,080	4,800	2,704	41.0	43.5	1,968	1,176
Conn.	52	500	1/ 250	1,970	1,950	985	488	48.5	47.0	478	229
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	2,900	1,500	1,995	2,059	5,785	3,192	42.3	44.0	2,446	1,405
Total Southern Wis.	54	4,100	4,500	1,650	1,700	6,765	7,650	26.1	31.1	1,766	2,379
Wis.	55	7,600	---	1,750	---	13,300	---	31.0	---	4,123	---
Minn.	55	1/ 110	---	1,250	---	138	---	24.0	---	33	---
Total, Northern Wis.	55	7,700	7,200	1,743	1,690	13,438	12,168	30.9	33.5	4,156	4,076
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-55	19,000	16,000	1,763	1,756	33,513	28,190	36.2	37.2	12,808	10,476
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:											
Mass.	61	1,900	2,000	1,330	1,520	2,527	3,040	190.0	205.0	4,801	6,232
Conn.	61	6,000	5,900	1,300	1,480	7,800	8,732	190.0	205.0	14,820	17,901
Total, Conn. Valley Shade-grown:	61	7,900	7,900	1,307	1,490	10,327	11,772	190.0	205.0	19,621	24,133
Ga.	62	1,100	1,100	1,210	1,310	1,331	1,441	180.0	185.0	2,396	2,666
Fla.	62	4,300	4,100	1,280	1,370	5,504	5,617	180.0	185.0	9,907	10,391
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	5,400	5,200	1,266	1,357	6,835	7,058	180.0	185.0	12,303	13,057
Total, Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,300	13,100	1,290	1,437	17,162	18,830	186.0	198.0	31,924	37,190
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	65,200	62,200	1,617	1,491	105,443	92,842	54.8	61.6	57,749	57,148
Class 7, Miscellaneous:											
Total La. Perique	72	1/ 280	1/ 240	555	650	155	156	68.5	73.0	106	114
UNITED STATES	All	1,363,500	1,122,400	1,596	1,479	2,175,556	1,660,553	53.7	56.3	1,168,841	934,527

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States total.

CITRUS FRUITS				
Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<u>ORANGES:</u>				
Calif., all	41,807	38,370	35,900	24,300
Navel & Misc. 2/	15,491	15,170	15,400	9,300
Valencia	26,316	23,200	20,500	15,000
Fla., all	71,770	91,000	93,000	84,000
Temple	1,522	2,800	2,700	1,500
Other Early & Midseason	38,848	48,700	51,600	51,500
Valencia	31,400	39,500	38,700	31,000
Texas, all	2,336	1,600	1,600	2,200
Early & Midseason 2/	1,560	1,150	1,200	1,600
Valencia	776	450	400	600
Arizona, all	1,016	1,150	1,290	1,380
Navel & Misc. 2/	502	440	500	530
Valencia	514	710	790	850
Id., all 2/	225	195	115	205
5 States 3/	117,154	132,315	131,905	112,085
Total Early & Midseason 4/	58,147	68,455	71,515	64,635
Total Valencia	59,006	63,860	60,390	47,450
<u>TANGERINES:</u>				
Fla.	4,710	4,700	4,800	2,300
All Oranges & Tangerines:				
5 States 3/	121,864	137,015	136,705	114,385
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>				
Fla., all	33,320	38,300	37,400	31,000
Seedless	16,830	20,600	21,600	17,500
Other	16,490	17,700	15,800	13,500
Texas, all	7,820	2,200	2,800	4,000
Ariz., all	2,818	2,370	2,180	2,500
Calif., all	2,498	2,510	2,400	2,300
Desert Valleys	946	830	800	900
Other areas	1,552	1,680	1,600	1,400
4 States 3/	46,456	45,380	44,780	39,800
<u>LEMONS:</u>				
Calif., 3/	13,026	13,250	16,200	16,200
<u>LIMES:</u>				
Fla., 3/	281	400	400	350
May 1 forecast of 1958				200
Fla. limes				

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida Limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb, and grapefruit 65 lb, in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb, for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb, and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons 79 lb.; Florida limes 80 lb.

4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

PEACHES

State	Production				
	Average	1955	1956	1957	Indicated
	1947-56	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.C.	1,157	1/	950	1,500	1,625
S.C.	3,031	1/	4,350	4,400	4,900
Ga.	2,420	1/	1,600	2,100	3,500
Ala.	563	1/	600	425	960
Miss.	375	1/	447	268	468
Ark.	1,534	1/	2/ 2,250	1,100	2,350
La.	77	1/	80	125	145
Okla.	270	15	200	30	350
Texas	655	30	575	790	1,120
9 States	10,081	45	11,052	10,738	15,418

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

2/ Includes 195,000 bushels unharvested because of economic conditions.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition May 1		
	Average	1957	1958
	1947-56	1957	1958
	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>PEACHES:</u>			
California, all	83	92	74
Clingstone	84	93	75
Freestone	81	91	72
<u>PEARS:</u>			
California, all	80	91	65
Bartlett	80	92	65
Other	78	86	65
<u>CHERRIES-SWEET:</u>			
Washington	64	68	93
Oregon	76	67	87
<u>CHERRIES-SOUR:</u>			
Washington	82	90	80
Oregon	84	89	88
<u>OTHER CROP:</u>			
California			
Prunes	74	76	60
Almonds	1/61	--	33
Florida			
Avocados	68	68	17

1/ 1947-55 average.

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, CHERRIES, AND PLUMS

Crop	Production					Indicated 1958
	Average 1947-56	1955	1956	1957		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
Apricots	190,500	253,000	186,000	167,000		98,000
Cherries, sweet	30,430	34,000	34,300	30,900		11,000
Plums	79,900	<u>1/</u> 86,000	<u>1/</u> 100,000	<u>1/</u> 81,000		57,000

1/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1955-2,000; 1956-4,000; 1957-3,000.

MAPLE SIRUP

State	Trees tapped			Sirup made <u>1/</u>			Price		Value	
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	<u>1,000</u> trees	<u>1,000</u> trees	<u>1,000</u> trees	<u>1,000</u> gallons	<u>1,000</u> gallons	<u>1,000</u> gallons	Dollars	Dollars	dollars	dollars
Maine	114	77	71	19	18	15	5.60	5.60	101	84
N.H.	244	189	174	53	65	54	5.40	5.40	351	292
Vt.	3,068	2,383	1,954	678	819	567	4.20	4.10	3,440	2,325
Mass.	152	117	108	45	47	43	4.80	4.90	226	211
N.Y.	1,982	1,610	1,385	442	503	401	4.20	4.30	2,113	1,724
Pa.	385	311	289	102	82	93	4.65	4.55	381	423
Ohio	486	330	323	139	91	124	5.30	5.40	482	670
Mich.	434	281	287	91	70	86	5.40	5.40	378	464
Wis.	331	389	420	79	119	118	4.85	4.80	577	566
Minn.	73	42	42	12	10	5	5.20	5.30	52	26
Md.	29	23	22	14	9	10	4.15	4.10	37	41
U. S.	7,298	5,752	5,075	1,675	1,833	1,516	4.44	4.50	8,138	6,826

1/ Includes sirup later made into sugar. Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average:	1957	Ind.:	Average:	1957	Ind.:	Average:	1957	Ind.:
	1949-56:	1957	1958	1949-56:	1957	1958	1949-56:	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
WINTER:									
Florida	11.6	23.0	13.0	163	140	85	1,909 1/3	2,220	1,105
California	12.4	21.0	21.0	153	170	175	1,858	3,570	3,675
Total	24.0	44.0	34.0	156.5	154.3	140.6	3,767	6,790	4,780
EARLY SPRING:									
Florida-Hastings	15.9	26.0	25.0	162	145	130	2,602 1/3	3,770	3,250
-Other	4.3	5.3	5.5	104	117	115	457 1/2	620	632
Texas	3.7	.3	.3	44	60	75	164	18	22
Total	24.0	31.6	30.8	134.2	132.5	126.8	3,224	4,408	3,904
LATE SPRING:									
North Carolina	26.6	24.0	25.0	101	100	108	2,687	2,400	2,700
South Carolina	11.2	7.6	7.0	80	100	70	889	760	490
Georgia	3.1	2.3	2.0	59	60	58	183	138	116
Alabama-Baldwin	18.4	17.0	18.5	93	125	110	1,760	2,125	2,035
-Other	12.4	9.4	10.0	46	50	48	569	470	480
Mississippi	11.1	10.0	10.0	39	45	36	435	450	360
Arkansas	15.0	8.6	7.9	49	55	50	738	473	395
Louisiana	11.3	8.6	7.1	41	50	50	459	430	355
Oklahoma	6.3	4.4	4.5	49	50	43	313	220	194
Texas	11.5	8.3	9.0	44	58	65	500	481	585
Arizona	4.6	6.5	9.8	227	265	265	1,049	1,722	2,597
California	65.8	67.0	73.0	259	305	260	16,957	20,435	18,980
Total	197.3	173.7	183.8	135.4	173.3	159.3	26,538	30,104	29,287
EARLY SUMMER:									
Missouri	12.5	8.0	8.0	64	65	June 10	805	520	June 10
Kansas	4.8	2.5	3.3	51	68	"	257	170	"
Delaware	6.2	9.0	10.0	142	185	"	954	1,665	"
Maryland	4.0	2.8	2.8	98	105	"	397	294	"
Virginia-Eastern:									
Shore	20.3	20.9	21.3	127	103	"	2,594	2,153	"
-Norfolk	4.0	2.9	2.9	103	72	"	419	209	"
-Other	8.5	7.3	7.0	64	62	"	543	453	"
North Carolina	13.4	9.5	9.0	63	65	"	845	618	"
Georgia	3.8	2.9	2.6	36	40	"	137	116	"
Kentucky	19.2	14.4	14.0	56	65	"	1,071	936	"
Tennessee	18.9	13.0	13.0	57	62	"	1,065	806	"
Texas	6.1	7.8	9.9	141	145	"	834	1,131	"
Total	121.8	101.0	103.8	82.0	89.8	"	9,920	9,071	"

1/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter-Florida, 267; Early Spring, Florida-Hastings, 200; Florida-Other, 78.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS

MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS^{1/}

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow ^{2/}			Percent of milk cows milked		
	May 1, av.	May 1,	May 1,	May 1, av.	May 1,	May 1,
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	17.8	22.4	23.4	79.9	81.9	85.0
N.H.	19.1	23.7	24.8	80.8	86.0	84.8
Vt.	20.5	22.6	23.7	86.4	87.7	87.9
Mass.	21.5	25.4	25.1	83.3	85.5	85.0
Conn.	21.6	25.2	28.0	83.3	84.4	85.2
N.Y.	24.3	25.9	27.0	84.4	86.0	86.4
N.J.	24.1	25.5	26.9	83.3	82.0	84.4
Pa.	22.4	24.1	25.9	83.0	84.1	84.8
N.Atl.	22.67	24.84	26.20	83.4	84.7	85.4
Ohio	20.3	24.0	25.1	77.9	82.1	83.3
Ind.	19.1	21.9	22.8	75.6	77.1	79.7
Ill.	20.0	23.8	23.2	73.9	78.2	76.9
Mich.	22.6	24.9	25.9	84.2	85.7	85.2
Wis.	23.6	25.9	26.9	85.4	86.8	87.6
E.N.Cent.	22.04	24.87	25.82	81.4	83.8	84.8
Minn.	23.6	27.0	26.9	83.8	87.2	87.2
Iowa	19.7	23.9	24.0	72.7	79.3	78.5
Mo.	15.1	16.7	17.0	65.7	68.6	67.5
N.Dak.	18.1	20.0	21.1	71.4	70.9	73.5
S.Dak.	16.2	19.7	20.3	66.9	71.3	73.8
Nebr.	19.0	22.0	20.9	72.4	74.3	72.6
Kans.	18.4	21.2	20.3	71.8	74.7	73.1
W.N.Cent.	19.20	22.06	22.51	73.4	76.6	77.2
Md.	20.1	24.0	23.0	78.4	78.2	79.0
Va.	16.9	21.0	21.8	70.1	77.0	74.4
W.Va.	13.4	16.4	18.1	66.5	69.6	71.0
N.C.	15.4	18.7	17.5	71.9	76.0	76.0
S.C.	13.0	15.8	15.0	68.2	72.4	68.9
Ga.	11.2	13.7	13.7	60.3	62.8	62.5
S.Atl.	15.20	18.82	18.63	68.8	72.7	76.0
Ky.	14.4	17.1	16.6	66.6	68.6	68.1
Tenn.	13.6	16.2	15.9	68.2	71.1	70.7
Ala.	10.6	10.9	10.7	58.9	56.4	56.2
Miss.	9.4	10.2	10.5	58.8	59.9	59.4
Ark.	11.0	12.1	13.7	58.2	58.9	64.2
La.	8.4	10.3	10.0	46.6	57.3	59.6
Okla.	13.7	16.0	16.8	62.8	65.3	67.8
Texas	10.2	12.8	12.3	56.8	58.4	57.7
S.Cent.	12.13	14.37	14.74	61.5	63.6	64.9
Mont.	18.2	19.0	21.9	68.4	68.7	71.0
Idaho	22.2	25.3	25.6	79.1	80.5	80.5
Wyo.	19.5	20.6	19.7	72.5	72.1	70.0
Colo.	18.9	20.8	20.4	72.9	76.6	74.5
Utah	21.7	24.3	23.5	79.5	79.9	79.4
Wash.	23.2	26.5	26.5	81.3	83.1	84.2
Oreg.	21.6	22.2	23.0	77.2	76.4	79.4
Calif.	24.0	27.9	27.8	79.9	81.9	82.5
West.	22.12	25.35	25.31	78.0	80.5	80.1
U.S.	18.96	21.76	22.42	74.6	77.2	78.4

^{1/}Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.

^{2/}Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

State	Number of layers on:		Egg per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during April :		100 layers :		During April :		Jan.-April incl.	
division:	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,152	3,027	1,815	1,770	57	54	231	221
N.H.	2,208	2,141	1,716	1,719	38	37	161	148
Vt.	886	804	1,893	1,836	17	15	70	61
Mass.	3,342	3,310	1,932	1,824	65	60	262	247
R.I.	385	380	1,770	1,386	7	7	29	28
Conn.	3,184	3,008	1,764	1,770	56	53	235	222
N.Y.	8,942	8,466	1,815	1,806	162	153	658	607
N.J.	12,696	12,336	1,776	1,716	225	212	855	786
Pa.	16,896	16,746	1,866	1,836	315	307	1,271	1,203
N.Atl.	51,691	50,218	1,822	1,788	942	898	3,772	3,523
Ohio	11,889	10,930	1,860	1,854	221	203	866	786
Ind.	10,712	11,854	1,920	1,920	206	228	833	888
Ill.	15,794	14,548	1,899	1,890	300	275	1,139	1,034
Mich.	8,354	7,859	1,755	1,776	147	140	583	563
Wis.	11,514	11,587	1,854	1,866	213	216	851	843
E.N.Cent	58,263	56,778	1,866	1,870	1,087	1,062	4,272	4,114
Minn.	19,756	18,431	1,869	1,875	369	346	1,524	1,444
Iowa	24,082	22,950	1,998	1,992	481	457	1,887	1,817
Mo.	11,125	10,768	1,932	1,905	215	205	761	714
N.Dak.	3,095	2,946	1,878	1,878	58	55	211	202
S.Dak.	7,244	7,094	1,950	1,944	141	138	526	537
Nebr.	9,742	9,266	1,986	1,962	193	182	732	695
Kans.	8,784	8,424	1,995	1,968	175	166	645	617
W.N.Cent	83,828	79,879	1,947	1,939	1,632	1,549	6,286	6,026
Del.	627	656	1,779	1,722	11	11	43	43
Md.	2,164	2,114	1,857	1,806	41	38	154	138
Va.	4,716	4,215	1,800	1,800	85	76	314	275
W.Va.	2,087	2,089	1,896	1,833	40	38	140	126
N.C.	9,166	9,312	1,854	1,860	170	173	625	618
S.C.	3,090	2,913	1,758	1,734	54	51	202	185
Ga.	6,458	6,541	1,824	1,812	118	119	462	443
Fla.	2,761	3,209	1,860	1,893	51	61	200	226
S.Atl.	31,069	31,049	1,835	1,826	570	567	2,140	2,054
Ky.	6,348	5,592	1,869	1,809	119	101	414	343
Tenn.	5,908	5,317	1,770	1,764	105	94	367	312
Ala.	4,468	4,758	1,743	1,800	78	86	294	306
Miss.	3,852	3,647	1,710	1,668	66	61	236	210
Ark.	3,626	3,554	1,851	1,770	67	63	223	209
La.	2,458	2,313	1,668	1,656	41	38	142	130
Okla.	4,713	4,229	1,902	1,860	90	79	319	281
Texas	12,346	11,859	1,842	1,836	227	218	837	789
S.Cent	43,719	41,269	1,814	1,793	793	740	2,832	2,580
Mont.	1,188	1,188	1,854	1,866	22	22	83	88
Idaho	1,429	1,409	1,980	1,941	28	27	108	107
Wyo.	370	326	1,950	1,902	7	6	25	24
Colo.	1,617	1,498	1,824	1,827	29	27	114	103
N.Mex.	572	600	1,752	1,824	10	11	38	39
Ariz.	452	468	1,815	1,920	8	9	31	34
Utah	1,806	1,804	1,800	1,845	33	33	121	122
Nev.	111	101	1,800	1,800	2	2	8	6
Wash.	4,197	4,416	1,890	1,875	79	83	313	339
Ore.	2,904	2,762	1,884	1,908	55	53	217	214
Calif.	20,129	21,289	1,902	1,908	383	406	1,472	1,582
West.	34,775	35,861	1,886	1,893	656	679	2,530	2,658
U.S.	303,345	295,054	1,872	1,862	5,680	5,495	21,832	20,955